

SUGAR BILL PASSED.

It Finally Receives the Sanction of the German Reichstag.

SPIRIT TAX AMENDMENT APPROVED.

The Trades Regulation Measures Adopted by a Large Majority.

BUSY WEEK FOR GERMAN LAWMAKERS.

Proposals for Telegraph Service Reforms Postponed Until November.

BISMARCK DECLARES HIS INTENTIONS.

He Will Lead an Active Aggression Against the Government's Projects When He Takes His Seat.

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BERLIN, May 9.—The Reichstag today finally passed the sugar bill by a vote of 150 to 120 and approved the spirit taxation amendment to the bill. The house then adjourned until November 11, after giving three cheers for the emperor.

The work was full of legislative work. The trades regulation bill, which had been before the house for a year, was passed by a large majority. The only opponents of the measure were the socialists.

The closing tussle over the sugar bill arose from an amendment offered by a member of the center party marking that a consumption tax of 18 marks be levied and that the duties be graduated according to the quantity of sugar, 1/4 of a mark being given during the first three years and 1 mark for the following two years. The sugar members warmly opposed the amendment.

Chancellor von Caprivi supported the proposal and declared that if the amendment was rejected the government would bring a bill next year which would make no provision for a transition period for the abolition of the bounty. Upon his declaration of the government's stand in the matter the opposition gave way and the amendment was accordingly adopted.

The act of the Brussels anti-slavery conference was also formally adopted.

The proposals for reforms in the telegraph service had to be postponed until the November session pending a further report of the committee on the subject.

The talk in the lobby attributed the expedition with which the Reichstag closed to the fears of the government of the sudden apparition of Prince Bismarck in the house with a bombshell utterance against the Austro-German commercial treaty, the government's labor measures and its general internal policy.

Deputies Stumm and Kaudorff went to Friedrichsruhe on Wednesday with the object of asking the prince what his intentions are. Bismarck advised energetic opposition to the sugar bill and promised to lead an active aggression against the government's projects when he took his seat in the house.

He declined, however, to take his seat until autumn, when measures imperiling the interests of the country would be made his presence necessary. He used the same language to a deputation of electors of Gesteemunde, adding that he was not willing to return to Berlin. He is, it is said, a man who would like that of living under the same roof with a divorced wife. He would appear as the leader of any party. His sympathies remained with the old Catholics, and he grievously him to see the former coalition broken and the factions attacking each other with poisonous invectives.

The tenor of the prince's speech fulfilled the predictions regarding his attitude in the Reichstag. The prince aims to form a coalition of conservatives and liberal republicans against the government.

The emperor's perception of coming danger incited him to give expression to his stand in his speech. The occasion was marked by an outspoken menace against systematic opposition. The papers differ in the exact words used by his majesty on this occasion. He was reported to have said, after referring to the opponents of his labor and commercial policy: "One alone is master in this country. It is I. None other shall I suffer near me." The official version of the speech was modified after days of ministerial deliberation. It is said that the prince's remarks remain and they will abide branded in the memory of the nation. If Prince Bismarck were a leader in a constitutional struggle against the government, he would be a strong weapon of attack.

The deprecated esteem in which the Koch method is held was plainly expressed during the course of today's debate in the lower house of the Prussian diet on the vote for the Koch Institute. The supporters of the vote spoke in an anodyne manner. The remedy was severely criticized by some of the members. Dr. Broemel said it was questionable whether the Koch method would proceed with caution in supporting Kochism. After considerable debate the vote was passed.

The emperor arrived at Darmstadt today from Karlsruhe. He is going to Schiltig to visit Count Goertz. His recent remarks to the students at Bonn were reported to be the best and the most judicious he has ever made in the presence of the students. His majesty certainly commended duelling, but not drinking. He said he hoped that as long as he lived he would not witness the spirit fostered in the corps by trials of strength and courage would be preserved. The imperial encouragement is a bitter disappointment to the agitators against duelling practice, but the emperor's utterance is entirely in sympathy with the feeling in the German universities.

Princess Bismarck is seriously ill with asthma. She finds great difficulty in breathing and has frequent fainting attacks. The strict of the princess's ailments has ended in the submission of the men.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and vicinity—Fair; cooler.

For North Dakota—Fair Sunday; slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in extreme eastern portion; variable winds.

For South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair Sunday; slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in extreme eastern portion.

For Iowa—Showers; slightly cooler; north-west winds.

For Missouri—Showers; decidedly cooler Sunday; north-west winds.

For Kansas and Colorado—Showers; slightly cooler; north winds.

CINCINNATI FEMALE STREET CLEANERS.

On Monday, May 27, complaints against the street cleaning department of this city have been both numerous and loud the last year. Yesterday affairs reached a crisis on Wade street. The women who reside on that thoroughfare resolved to act. At 8:30 a. m. Mrs. Tawhorn appeared and sleeping in the street waving a broom. It was the signal, and instantly for squares women and children swarmed out with brooms, hoses, rakes and wheelbarrows. In a moment the

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Spring has come in earnest and nature's gay is more than charming. The road to the coaching season began this week. Howlett set the ball rolling with his magnet toiling to Versailles. The magnet looked absolutely dazzling in spring uniform. The team consisted of a bay near leader, light grey off, dark grey near wheeler, and bay off. The two near horses recently were bought from Baron Hirsch. There was a crowd in front of the Herald office at the start. The weather was wretched, but what matters that, the drive was well attended.

The sale of the Bousettoir collection of pictures took place at the Petit gallery in the Rue de Seze, Tuesday. The biggest price of the sale was \$11,500 francs for Bouquetier's "Petit Dejeuner." Eight thousand francs was asked for Meissonier's "d'Artagnan and Aramis," a rather insignificant work of the great master. It sold for \$3,025 francs. Bonnat's "Non Plangere" brought 10,000 francs. Nothing else sold above 5,000 except Bonnat's "La Cruche Cassee," which brought 7,000. Works of American artists were quite a feature of the salon this year. From Etaples in the Pias de Cails where his resides, P. C. Peafou sent a rustic interior scene called "L'interieur de Jacques." He has also got "Les Adieux," and John Red sculptor has a bas relief called "La Priere," a child praying, leaning forward and resting upon the elbows and with upturned hands clasped. Lionel Walden sends a twilight effect on water, showing a bridge on the Seine, and familiar romancesque and barges passing down stream. In the background we see invalids in the Notre Dame. It is called "pont du Carrousel a la Tombe du Jour Charles Heine." It shows a corner of an orchard, a peasant in short skirts leading a red and white milch cow through the orchard to a change of pasture. The girl carries on her shoulder a big wooden mallet. She is a typical Normandy peasant.

An American woman who always does good and frequently strong work is Miss Klumpke. This year she exhibits "En Saignement Maternel," a summer scene. A young mother is seated in a flower grown garden, teaching a little girl out of a book. The scene is laid in a garden in the charming village of Barbizon. Her second work is the dream of Emile Zola. It represents a room with an open window in the background, showing a part of an old cathedral. A mother and her adopted daughter Angelle, are seen working on some church embroidery, but the girl has for the moment forgotten all her surroundings and is lost in thought over the bright sunshine coming through the window.

"Le Depart Pour la Pecherie" is a strong work sent in by L. P. Dessar. It has been printed at the foot of a large crucifix. They pray that we see invalids in the Notre end of the harbor with a crowd of fisher people around them who may have good luck on the expedition on which they are just starting. He likewise sends a smaller picture representing a mother leaning against the window sill looking tenderly over her shoulder at a child asleep in his cradle.

"Bataille de Fleurs" by Harry Finlay shows a charming young girl in a black dress, decollete in point with an inset of gauze, bows of silk ribbon at the shoulders, short full sleeves and high, light, yellow gaiters. She is seated in a Victoria, while the back of which is one luxurious bank of tea roses. She has a rose in her right hand which she is just going to toss.

Although he is now in Boston, Vannah is represented in the grand artistic arena by a picture which, will, without doubt, be one of the most discussed canvases in the salon. It is one which avows most strongly of the impressionist school with which Vannah has become saturated since his visit to Grez. It represents a poppy field. There is a mass of red in the foreground, and in the center of the field a girl in a violet dress is picking flowers. In the center and right are two children, also picking flowers. A white horse attached to a wagon is in the background. A thicket of dark green trees is broken in the center and there is rising upon a hill a cottage which forms a note in blue. The trees are bathed in a heavy light and the whole is suffused with a midsummer gray haze. The picture is a daring one. No one can deny its cleverness, and it has attracted much attention.

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The board placed upon record a statement exonerating Mr. Breyfogle from the charge of improper conduct when he was at the head of the company. The board adopted a resolution abolishing the office of president, which had been created as a temporary one to give the new management the benefit of the president's experience.

Preliminary Trial of Crantz.

LANSING, Mo., May 9.—The preliminary examination of James Crantz of Salina, Kan., charged with the murder of Mrs. Helen Nelson Barber of Manhattan, Kan., whose dead body was found on the crest of a hill near Landman two weeks ago tomorrow, was held here today. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing in addition to the facts already published was developed. Four of the twenty witnesses for the state were examined, and the court adjourned until Monday.

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LONDON, May 9.—New York Herald Cable.—Special to THE BECK.—Londoners and numerous American visitors here have had a good opportunity this week of seeing the queen and most of her surviving family, and immense throngs have gathered in parks and in streets to welcome them. Year by year the curiosity to see the queen increases, partly on account of the length of time she has occupied the throne and partly from her early rise and gets through a great deal of business before most people are astir. The ladies in waiting have to be on the alert, for their royal mistress tolerates no imperfect service and does not like to have stupid people about her. Yet, though exacting at times, she is the kindest woman in the world to those who are faithful and diligent and never forgets or neglects an old friend.

That she prefers old new servants perhaps accounts for her preference for the veteran statesmen of the day over her younger rivals. Yet she has always paid marked attention to rising public men of either party, the reigning family having no politics, or none that the world need know anything about.

The prince of Wales is always assiduous. His attentions upon his mother are unlike those of any of his predecessors of the houses of Guelf. They made it the principle of their lives to quarrel with the sovereign. The present heir to the crown has established a new precedent in that regard. All stories of differences with the queen are sheer inventions, mother and son being bound together by ties of the closest affection.

On Tuesday when the queen went to the park to walk, she was walked by her side pointing out all the objects of interest and answering all her questions with promptness, which left the great naval authorities nothing to say. People are always delighted to see them together, and if the princess of Wales is also of the party their satisfaction is complete. During her drives in Paris this week the princess has fairly divided popular honors with the queen, and certainly she has the advantage of beauty on her side, and as for youth she scarcely looks a year older than when she first landed in England. The rush to see the princess as she passed was almost as great as that to see the queen, as the former makes her appearance nearly every day. The old complaints that the queen will not live in London are seldom heard, and the presence or absence of the queen could not possibly make that immense difference to trade which some have fancied. The usual drawing rooms are held and money is spent just the same. It is also recognized that the lady with so many claims to public respect and who cannot live in the smoke and fogs of the city, has a right to choose her own place of residence.

Abandonment of exercise in parks is absolutely necessary for the queen, and the most radical of her subjects admit that after a reign of fifty-four years she may be allowed to enjoy these advantages.

Every detail of public affairs still passes through her hands. The first thing she did to have an interview of over an hour with Lord Salisbury, during which she doubt every domestic and foreign question of importance was touched upon. This week she returns for another drawing room and she will not long remain at Windsor.

Hard work will have to be done by the prince of Wales and his worst enemy cannot allege that he neglects any part of his duties.

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Several government departments are greatly harassed, and in the war department and under secretary's assistant and Staehope's private secretary are down.

It is almost impossible to tell how the country feels over the bye elections. The government presumably has never more comfortably, yet at Harborough, in Leicestershire, which returned a conservative in 1886 by 1,181 majority, returned a Gladstonite yesterday by 189 majority.

One hardly ever hears Parnell's name mentioned now, nor is it often seen in print. The member for Cork has become an ordinary person, worse in fact, for though he may have a few followers he seems to have few or no friends.

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